



THURSDAY EVENING JULY 29, 1909.

THE Gazette has had little to say editorially concerning the talk started by a Washington paper of the retrocession of Alexandria city and county to the District of Columbia, not for want of deep interest in the matter (heartily opposing the proposition as it does), but because it believes the whole idea to be visionary and a scheme that will never be consummated. The reports published from day to day that many congressmen are deeply considering the retrocession question is untrue, for as a matter of fact but few of them even talk of the scheme and these only when questioned by "Interviewers." The Virginia congressmen, senators and representatives, pay little attention to this talk, believing that retrocession will never take place. One of them said to a representative of the Gazette a day or two ago that Mr. Taft was too busy now to consider such matters and that most of what is being published is said for and not by him. This congressmen also said the scheme was started by a newspaper owner, who also owns a railroad which runs through Alexandria county and a gas plant located in that county. These properties, he added, the owner is trying to get from under control of Virginia laws, believing he could manage three commissioners much easier than he could the Virginia legislature and corporation commission. This indeed seems to be the real reason for the agitation of the question.

Why any Alexandrian should favor retrocession is difficult to understand. The city and county were a part of the District for fifty years and at the expiration of that time the city was reduced almost to the conditions of a village. From 1846, when the city and county were given back to Virginia, to 1861, when the war came on, the city advanced wonderfully both in wealth and population. Were it in the District now it would be on a par with Annapolis. The very act creating the District provided that all the public buildings should be on the north side of the Potomac, so it was intended from the beginning that Alexandria should not stand on all fours with Washington city. Should there now be retrocession this city would at once become subject to the District laws. There would be no mixed police and mixed juries. Mixed schools would probably follow. The separate cars would be abolished and negro equality would be enforced, all of which would cause endless trouble. There are so many reasons against retrocession and so few valid ones for it that discussion of the subject seems a waste of time. The suggestion that property values would rise in case of such an advent is preposterous.

Concerning the legality of the act of retrocession there was some debate in the United States Senate the second day of July, 1846, when the act was passed ceding back to Virginia Alexandria city and county. The Gazette of July 3rd gives quite a summary of the debate. Senator Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, said, "ceding the whole district was not the question; Congress had as much right after accepting the ten miles square to cede back a part of it if it found it to be unnecessary for its purposes as a seat of government, as it had to increase the area to ten miles square, after having received a smaller quantity. The power of the constitution had not been exhausted because it had been exercised."

Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, was a strong opponent to the retrocession act, his argument or claim being that it was unconstitutional. Answering him Senator Hancock said, if he was not mistaken Maryland had first ceded the ten square miles on the Maryland side of the river, which was accepted by Congress. And yet Congress had repealed that act, and accepted that portion of Virginia which it was now proposed to cede back, and in that Congress were many framers of the constitution.

Senator John C. Calhoun said, he could see no force in the constitutional objections that had been raised, and he would vote for permitting these people to go back to Virginia and relieve themselves of the bondage of which they complained. A good thing was said by Senator Westcott, as follows: The people of Alexandria had no privilege but that of grumbling, and he should vote for the bill because they had asked for it. They had a right to go back whenever they wished to do so. If they had asked for it the very next year after the formation of the District they would have been entitled to it. Among other supporters of the bill was the great senator from Missouri, Thos. H. Benton, who served thirty years in the Senate. The bill was ordered to its engrossment by a vote of 32 to 14, and then by unanimous consent read the third time and passed.

THE death of Mr. Charles R. Hocutt, president of the First National Bank, will be a serious loss to Alexandria, in

whose affairs he had taken such a keen interest. He was prominent in every movement that had for its object the advancement or improvement of the city, though his efforts were always made in a quiet and unassuming manner. He lent valuable aid and counsel in refunding the city's debt in 1879, and in a large measure assisted in maintaining the city's credit at that critical period in Alexandria's history. In the work of street improvement he also took much interest, and succeeded in having laid several squares of vitrified brick pavement on Prince and Lee streets. His attachment for the old bank building at the southwest corner of Prince and Lee streets, where he had spent so many years of his life, made him loth to give up the building, but when he was convinced that it would be for the interest of the bank to move to a more central location, he entered heart and soul into the movement which resulted in the erection of the present First National Bank Building on King street, one of the handsomest in the State. He was a generous man and a true friend, and his death will be felt throughout this entire section of state. He had lived to a ripe old age, and his good works will follow him.

THE grand jury of Richmond yesterday returned true bills against about eighty-five men, charged with not having paid their license taxes. The list includes lawyers, doctors, merchants, undertakers, cab-drivers and others engaged in business requiring a license. Such indictments are presented in but few cities of this State.

From Washington.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

Washington, July 29.—For the first time since the tariff bill has been in the hands of the conference committee the democratic members obtained a view of the counsel room today. Word had been sent to them last evening, when the republicans thought a satisfactory agreement had been reached to attend the committee meeting this morning. They were at hand and were in session with their republican colleagues about an hour. They were told that the supposed agreement had proved to be a false alarm because of the objections of President Taft to the conference duties on lumber and gloves. The democrats were informed that it was hoped to clear up the differences during the day and they would probably be invited to attend the meeting tomorrow. When the conference adjourned last evening, Messrs. Aldrich and Payne went to the president at Fort Myer and informed him of the rates agreed upon in conference. The president answered that the rates proposed would not do. It is stated today that the submission of the matter to the president was informal, that it was afterwards formally submitted to him and that a formal answer was expected from him today. A special rule will be adopted in the House in deal with the conference report. The conferees in their efforts to reach an agreement, have gone somewhat beyond their authority under the rules and a rule will be necessary to legalize their action.

The reason for the failure of the tariff conferees to close up their work in accordance with last night's work, is that the president refused to give the conference report his O. K. in its present shape. In a written communication to the conferees which was received by them this morning President Taft again insisted that the rates on lumber should not exceed \$1.25 and that the Senate rates on gloves and hosiery which are much lower than those contended for by the House should be retained. With this communication before them which was regarded in the nature of an ultimatum, it became necessary for the republican members to withdraw their invitation to the democratic members to join with them in the consideration of the report. Therefore, after a brief discussion which did not deeply enter into the merits of the bill, the democrats withdrew. They were promised, however, that a statement should be prepared of the changes which have been made by the conference committee in the tariff bill.

This statement, it was said, would be handed to them today, but it is possible that the difficulties that are being encountered in meeting all of the president's views may delay its completion. There is, however, a hopeful feeling which received expression later on the floor of the Senate, when Senator Bailey, who is one of the democratic conferees, gave it as his opinion that he could "safely say that we will adjourn within a week or ten days." That indicated that the republican conferees had given their democratic colleagues pretty definite assurances that they will be able to conclude their report today. It has been decided that there will be only two days debate upon the report in the House. The opinion is now expressed that in the Senate it can be disposed of within less than one week.

President Taft is standing pat today on his determination to secure a tariff of \$1.25 on lumber and the Senate rates on gloves. Congressional callers at the White House had no difficulty in finding out where the president stood, and when they left the executive office frankly said that if a compromise was expected by the president, those who cherished the hope would be sadly disappointed. Senators Burrows and Smoot had conferences with the president this morning soon after he reached his office and when they left said that the president had not changed his mind over night.

The morning session of the tariff conferees ended at 1 o'clock with the House and Senate still in disagreement over the matters in which the president is interested.

Naturally the receipt of the president's ultimatum created some consternation in the conference committee. The members, however, now have a definite idea of just what the president wants and it is predicted that after a continuation of the struggle perhaps for a day or so longer they will come to the president's terms.

Republican opponents of the tariff bill in the House were busy today conferring as to the possibility and advisability of defeating the conference report. The continuance of the deadlock has given

them increased courage and they are beginning to believe they will be strong enough to refer the report back to the conference committee. A meeting will be held tonight of the republican members who oppose free raw materials. There was a report floating about the Capitol today that the answer of Congress to the letter of the president would be final adjournment next Monday, without action on the tariff bill. The report was not given serious attention.

The most extraordinary of all the peculiar things that have happened during the framing and consideration of the tariff bill is the exhibition that has been made of the tremendous influence wielded by former Congressman Lucius Nathan Littauer, of Gloversville, New York. He is a manufacturer of gloves as his father was before him. He is also a wealthy, a liberal spender, and "a good fellow." With these qualifications he came to Washington at the beginning of the present special tariff session with the avowed purpose of raising the tariff on women's gloves to such an extent that foreign makes would be excluded from this country, except at prohibitive prices, leaving himself in control of the American market. Of course, there are other glove manufacturers in this country but Littauer is the largest.

The new rates he suggested were not mere increases of five or ten per cent. They went 100 per cent and more over existing law. And he came near getting them. Through his wonderful and mysterious influence he managed to get these increases passed by the House and though the Senate turned them down he has kept up the fight for their retention until the last minute. He has had Speaker Cannon using all of his powerful influence in his behalf. He has had Chairman Payne, the leader of the House conferees, standing like a rock, insisting upon the adoption of the Littauer rates. He has had the vice-president of the United States running a messenger boy to the White House when it became evident that President Taft was not going to stand for the proposed enormous increases in this necessary article of women's wear.

President Taft, however, is credited with having declared, in effect, that he did not mind having the tariff arranged in behalf of a single state or even in behalf of a single senator, but he did object to having it fixed to suit the views and interest of a single manufacturer. So he put his foot down and Mr. Littauer lost. In explanation of the remarkable influence exhibited by the former New York Congressman it is stated that he is credited with having, by winning, dining and otherwise entertaining, secured the necessary number of votes to pass the bill which raised the salaries of members of Congress from \$5,000 to \$7,500 a year. He also came to the assistance of his former colleagues in the fight over the House rules which opened the present session, and made the election of Speaker Cannon sure.

President Taft has accepted the invitation to visit St. Louis and go from there down the Mississippi river to New Orleans where he will attend the Lakes and the Gulf Deep Waterways Convention. The date of his arrival in St. Louis will be October 26; he will stay over night there and leave for the south on board one of the palatial river steamers the following day. The president's steamboat will lead a flotilla of at least 30 vessels and in the procession it is expected there will be 30 governors of states, the vice president, speaker of the House of Representatives and a large number of senators and representatives in Congress. After making a short stop at the Waterways Convention, the president will proceed through the southeast, visiting Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas. On his way down the Mississippi the president expects to stop at Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez and possibly one or two other towns.

President Taft has been thoroughly stung by the shiping bug. He is making daily trips to Fort Myer to watch Orville Wright fly or try to fly. Although much disappointed over the failure of the Wright motor to work properly last evening, the president expects to be on his feet in the morning, in company with Lieut. Foulis of the signal corps, hopes to be able make the straight away speed trip to Shooter's Hill near Alexandria and return. The Wrights were at the Fort early today tinkering with the engine. They diagnosed the trouble as an obstruction in one of the fuel tubes. This caused the motor to slip up on its strokes.

Senator Dick, of Ohio, today laid before the Senate the following telegram from the Chicago Livestock Exchange: "The farmers and cattlemen of the whole country are indignant at the outrageous tariff on hides which is levied against everybody except the producers of hides. We ask you to prevent the tragedy against common sense and justice. If free hides, then free leather goods. The ever-present spirit of fairness, characteristic of the American people, will justify your position."

A further reduction in class rates from New York to Chicago and St. Paul, effective September 1, has been decided upon by the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. The new tariffs were received at the Interstate Commerce Commission today. After September 1st the rate per hundred pounds will be fifty cents.

Vice President Sherman today presented to the Senate a protest of the New York state bankers' association against the proposed corporation tax.

The Senate today confirmed the following nominations: William F. Willoughby, of the District of Columbia, to be assistant director of the Census, and S. J. Fuller, of Wisconsin, to be consul at Gothenburg, Sweden.

The secretary of the treasury today sent to Congress an estimate of the appropriation for \$3,000 to pay the expenses of the customs court which is to be established when the tariff bill passes.

Pearson's Magazine, for August, which has been received from its publishers in New York, not only has exceptional fiction but deals with many subjects of wide interest. Its leading article: "Prohibition, the obstacle to reform," is by an Episcopal clergyman who has given the subject study for years; he takes strong ground against prohibition. "The Moslem answer to Christendom" is a story of vital importance to the Christian Church. "J. P. Doliver, word master," is a character sketch of the senator from Iowa and "The first professional strike maker" tells the story of C. O. Pratt. "The industrial bond as an investment," "Circus folk" and "Wolf hunting with Roosevelt" are among the many good articles.

Everybody's Magazine for August, which has been received from its publishers in New York, shows an attractive table of contents. Dr. William Hanna Thompson presents a remarkable scientific article entitled "Indispensable Bacteria." "High School fraternities" shows both the humor and danger of such secret societies. The trail of the diamond" gives some fascinating stories of great diamonds and the vicissitudes, and "Handmade forests" tells many interesting facts. In the excellent fiction Lloyd Osbourne heads the list with an amusing story called Boney. The verse, reviews, illustrations of this issue are good.

Wm. J. Bryan denies the reports that he contemplated making Texas his future home. He denied also the report that he entertained hopes to be the next senator from Nebraska.

Virginia News.

Colonial Beach is celebrating the second annual jubilee of the resort.

Harry Thompson, son of the late Edward Thompson, of Leesburg, died at a hospital in Washington on Tuesday, aged 30 years.

The taking of depositions in the local option case in Bristol, Va., was begun yesterday. The effort is being made to overturn "wet" victory.

Morris Seigle, of Richmond, who chopped his wife with an ice pick until she was nearly dead, says he did it because she hecked him.

Rev. J. Otis Meade, now rector of Christ Episcopal Church in Richmond, has been called to Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Bristol. He will announce his decision in August.

The Thomas R. Norris estate in Loudoun county, located at the junction of the Potomac river and Goose creek, containing 700 acres, has been sold to Mr. J. G. Hopkins, of Greenwell, Conn.

Dr. J. B. Morton, of Lynchburg, aged seventy-eight years, was instantly killed at Lawyers yesterday evening by a fast freight on the Southern Railway. The deceased came from Pamplin City.

There will be but one primary held in Prince William county this year, and that for the purpose of voting for state officers. Thomas H. Lion has been declared the nominee of the democratic party for the House of Delegates.

John W. Hodges, member of the House of Delegates from Halifax county, dropped dead at court at Houston Monday. He was actively engaged in his canvass for re-nomination to the House when he was suddenly stricken with heart disease.

The barn and contents, including hay, wheat, grain and agricultural implements, owned by Isaac Stocks, a well-known farmer, living near Round Hill, was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. Outbuildings and granaries were burned, and the estimated loss is \$4,000.

A charter has been granted Leesburg Realty Corporation of Leesburg, Va. O. Littlejohn, president; W. O. Orr, vice president; J. R. H. Alexander, secretary and treasurer; all of Leesburg. Capital stock, \$2,500 to \$15,000. Objects and purposes: Real estate business.

Judge William Hodges Mann addressed the voters of Fredericksburg last night. He denied the numerous charges preferred against him by his opponent Mr. Tucker. He discussed the educational questions at length. He also declared himself in favor of good roads. His views were the same on the temperance question as he had made known in numerous other speeches.

Messrs. Davis & Davis, Washington patent attorneys, report the grant, this week, to citizens of this state, of the following patents: R. Coleman, of Herndon, fish-stringing device; H. W. Cottrell, of Richmond, trunk-lock; E. H. Proffitt, of Radford, core; W. Scribner, of Portsmouth, hydrocarbon burner, and J. A. Torpin, of Norfolk, revolvable clothes frame.

A special grand jury in Henrico county yesterday indicted Holt Eppes and Everett Baughan on charges of highway robbery and blackmail. The confusion of the prisoners carried sufficient evidence on which to base an indictment. They were charged with representing themselves as officers and with holding up Misses May Huggins and Helen Ratowski, two Baltimore telephone girls, with their escorts, A. W. Folkes and Eugene F. Davis.

The remains of Mr. Betty Taylor Dandridge, widow of Philip Pendleton Dandridge and daughter of Gen. Zachary Taylor, former president of the United States, who died last Sunday, were buried with simple but impressive services in Mount Hebron Cemetery, Winchester, yesterday. The funeral services were conducted at 11 o'clock yesterday morning by the rector, Rev. William D. Smith, and the church was thronged with the relatives and many friends of Mrs. Dandridge.

Charles A. Adams, of Lexington, yesterday morning borrowed a pistol for the purpose of killing rats, and as he was entering his house the weapon went off and the ball entered his mouth, killing him instantly. Bad health had preyed on his mind for some time, but it is thought that the shooting was accidental. Mr. Adams had been a tailor and cutter at the Virginia Military Institute for more than fifty years. He was born in Williamsburg August 10, 1830 and went to Lexington about the year 1852. He was a Confederate soldier and was the oldest Odd Fellow in Lexington.

DISCRIMINATIONS.

Bernard N. Baker, of Baltimore, sent to President Taft yesterday a preliminary report on the discrimination of the Panama Railroad against American shippers and in favor of the English, German and French merchant marine. The report states that the railroads give lower rates to English, German and French importers than Americans can secure.

This discrimination is practiced in spite of the fact that the United States government owns the Panama Railroad and the Panama Steamship Company. On account of this ownership the Panama Steamship Company claims the right to regulate rates to and from Colon.

While during the past year there has been a 30 per cent. increase in the tonnage from south Atlantic centers and Central America bound for Europe, there has been an 80 per cent. decrease in tonnage for New York from the same ports.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company is the only line operating between San Francisco and the Canal Zone and is controlled by the Harri-

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The Cause Must Be Removed, Same Way With Scurful.

Kill the germ that causes dandruff, falling hair and baldness, you will have no more dandruff, and your hair must grow luxuriantly. Neshor's Herpicide not only contains the dandruff germ destroyer, but it is also a most delightful hair dressing for regular toilet use. No other hair preparation, as on this scientific basis of destroying the dandruff germ. It stops all irritation, keeps the scalp sweet, pure and wholesome. Remember that something claimed to be "just as good," will not do the work of genuine Herpicide. Sold by Ernest L. Allen & Co., agents, two sizes, 50c and \$1.00. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

Today's Telegraphic News

Serious Conditions in Spain.

Madrid, via frontier, July 29.—Spain is today on the verge of a revolution that threatens to sweep Alfonso from the throne and engulf the country in an upheaval equal to the French revolution of 1793.

All of today's developments, both at home and in Morocco, indicate that the government is rapidly losing its grip, and it is now declared that foreign intervention alone can save Alfonso his throne. There is danger that the revolutionary wave has spread too far even for this to suffice.

The disaffection in Madrid has reached the point where it is no longer safe for the king to venture from the palace. Crowds gathered in front of the palace today and shouted, "Down with the king!"

Alfonso attempted to appease the wrath of the populace by appearing in one of the palace balconies, but a storm of hisses and jeers drove him inside.

Even former close supporters of the government are now becoming hostile, owing to the government's attempt to suppress the news from Melilla. The public is demanding the resignation of the minister of the interior, who is called a "newspaper hater," and has threatened to arrest all couriers coming from Barcelona.

It is expected that General Weyler, known for his barbarous rule in Cuba, will be appointed military dictator today following yesterday's declaration of martial law throughout the country.

The situation at Barcelona continues desperate. The revolutionists are now declared to be in possession of practically the entire city and several of the important suburbs.

The latest buildings to be destroyed by the mobs are the beautiful Church of San Pablo and the great College Des Escapades de San Antonio. The loss of these buildings is a national disaster.

The revolutionists are preparing for a sturdy resistance to the reinforcements now en route to Barcelona. Barricades, of earth and cement and one story in height, have been thrown up in a number of streets and hundreds of well-armed revolutionists now man their defenses.

The tramways of the city are completely out of commission today, and most of the cars have been wrecked. The railways are also crippled, and no train service is being attempted.

The socialists are working hand in glove with the revolutionists and anarchists.

The latest outbreak is reported at Saragossa, where women and employees of the cotton mills went on strike and attacked the police. They were finally dispersed after the police had made free use of their clubs. The clash resulted in a number of casualties.

Hundreds of emissaries left Madrid and other revolutionary centres today to spread the revolutionary propaganda throughout the country.

Cerbero, France, July 29.—The Spanish garrisons at Cuges, Logrono and Vittoria have been ordered to Morocco. Pending their departure, the troops are being detained in their barracks to prevent their desertion.

The revolutionists are in a wild riot against the departure of the troops. They have torn up the railway tracks and wrecked a number of trains. A message received here today from Madrid says that Premier Maura has resigned.

The War in Morocco.

Gibraltar, July 29.—Official news from Melilla received today shows that the besieged Spanish garrison is in a serious strait and has been compelled to retreat into the fort at Melilla, under the guns of the Spanish warships in the harbor.

All the outposts previously held by the Spanish have been given up to the victorious Moors, and the Spaniards, sorely pressed, rely upon the war ship shells to save them from surrender or complete annihilation.

So fierce have the Moors' rush been that every outlying position the Spaniards held had to be given up, the Spaniards retreating, under a galling fire. Though the Spaniards claim the Moorish losses have been terrible, and seek to minimize their own losses, it is known that the Spaniards have suffered heavily in dead and wounded, and that unless more reinforcements are rushed to the beleaguered city even the heavy guns of the warships will be unable to save the remaining troops.

Gibraltar, July 29.—A semi-official message that has just been received from Melilla declares that the Spanish lost 1,000 in killed and 2,500 in wounded in the terrible fighting around Melilla Tuesday, in which they were driven from their outposts and compelled to retreat to the very fortifications of Melilla, for safety.

It is said that unless reinforcements arrive very shortly their condition will be precarious.

A dispatch from General Marinias says: "On July 27, the Moors destroyed our railroad communications with our outposts. We shelled the Moors with our batteries but we had to abandon our advance posts. The situation at Melilla is grave, despite the bravery of the troops, who are now fighting under the walls of the city. We lost in Tuesday's engagement General Pintos, a colonel, two lieutenants, five captains, many officers, and subalterns and about 1,000 men. The wounded numbered at least 2,500 men, including many officers."

It is believed that the Moors lost fully 5,000 in this battle. They were moved down with frightful rapidity by the Spanish artillery.

In yesterday's fighting the Spanish loss was increased by 450 further casualties. The appalling proportion of the dead to the injured is due to the fact that the Moors are butchering all the wounded whom they capture.

The aid's of the neighboring hills are packed with bodies among which a number of helplessly injured. Jackals and carrion birds are making victims of the prey.

The Examination of Thaw.

White Plains, N. Y., July 29.—The examination of Harry K. Thaw was resumed today. Jerome gave out the following statement:

"My examination of Harry K. Thaw has just begun. I propose to question him closely on every detail of his trials for the killing of Stanford White and, if necessary, on every detail for the 38 years of his life. I shall settle, once and for all, the question of his sanity, if I have to keep him on the stand for a week."

Thaw gave out the following:

"I am confident I can withstand any cross-examination of Jerome—yesterday proved that, I think. I don't care how long he keeps me there. I am satisfied I can prove to Justice Mills that I am absolutely sane. This is my first opportunity to do something for myself in my battle for life and liberty which has lasted for three years, and I am glad to get it."

The Chinese Loan.

London, July 29.—In view of the news from Peking today that the representatives of the German banking interests have withdrawn all their objection to America's participation in the Chinese railway loan, no further delays are anticipated by English bankers.

As far as surface indications go, a complete agreement now exists between the foreign representatives and the Chinese government, but private advices from the English representatives are to the effect that Germany is in disfavor with both the other participants and the Chinese government by reason of her attempt to dictate the terms of the loan.

This feeling is so intense that it would not surprise the English bankers if Germany would withdraw entirely from the loan, although there is said to be no disposition to force such a step upon her.

The Sutton Mystery.

San Francisco, July 29.—That her brother, Lieutenant James Sutton, of the Marine Corps, was slain in a pistol duel with a brother officer, is the declaration of Miss Daisy Sutton, a sister, who resides in San Francisco. Miss Sutton today declared that her mother was in possession of an unsigned letter, found in Lieut Sutton's effects after his death which read: "Sutton. Consider the gun play off, I was wrong." Miss Sutton declares that the handwriting has been identified as that of a member of the corps, and on this letter she bases her belief that her brother was killed in a duel.

Wedding.

London, July 29.—Mme. Lillian Nordica, the opera diva, was married here today to George W. Young, multimillionaire New Yorker, formerly president of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. The wedding was solemnized in King's Weigh House Church, Grosvenor Square. Rev. Dr. Henderson, officiated. Both have been married before.

Ordered Dissolution of Union.

Paris, July 29.—The court today after a trial lasting for several weeks, ordered the dissolution of the union of postmen telegraphers and telephone employees on the ground that it was contrary to law. The court decided also that the government employees who were included in the union have not the right to strike.

New York Stock Market.

New York, July 29.—The stock market in the first hour showed a contraction of dealings, but while prices moved with some irregularity, the main impulse was for a rise. The market after the first hour of trading disclosed bullish sentiment in new quarters.

Sixty-first Congress.

Washington, July 29.

SENATE.

Senator Cummins introduced a bill for the purpose of making the "commodities clause" of the railroad rate law comply with the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. It prohibits railroad from carrying coal or other produce owned by companies in which they hold stock, as well as from carrying coal mines by themselves.

Senator Chamberlain introduced a bill authorizing the president to appoint Colonel William F. Stewart, retired, a brigadier general on the retired list. This is the Col. Stewart who got into trouble with the War Department and was ordered to distant posts where there was no command stationed. Last year he was sent before an examining board who recommended his retirement for disability against his own urgent protest.

Senator Hale, of Maine, gave notice in the Senate today that he was about ready to report the deficiency appropriation bill and he therefore secured consent that when the Senate adjourns today it will be to meet at noon tomorrow.

An effort was made by Senator Bailey to avert the unanimous consent agreement by which no other legislation than the deficiency appropriation bill is to be considered prior to the presentation of the tariff conference report. He said that there were a number of bills of great local importance which senators desired to pass. Objections, however, were made to any change in the agreement and Mr. Bailey's motion was withdrawn. After the introduction of a number of bills, etc., and a brief executive session the Senate then adjourned until tomorrow.

HOUSE.

The House held a session lasting one minute and adjourned until noon tomorrow.

"Jack" Vigorito, who is said to have shot and killed Giuseppe Guiliano in New York on July 19, was captured Tuesday night in a house in Riverview, suburb of Paterson, N. J., by the New York police who followed him by trailing his brother. The man was found in a serious condition on the floor suffering from three gunshot wounds which he received in the fracas with Guiliano. He was taken to Harlem hospital, where he is today said to be dying.

Dr. B. S. Drake of Leesburg was paralyzed Monday night at Herndon, where he had gone on business.

THAT METALLIC TONE

Which you hear in most pianos after they have been used a few years is unknown in the Weaver piano. This is only one of the features which make this piano superior to others.

W. I. Whitson, Sole Agent, 611-613 King Street, Alexandria.

The Market.

Georgetown, D. C. July 29.—Wheat 95-114.

BILIOUS?

TAKE

REGULATOR

FOR

SPEEDY RELIEF.

News of the Day.

In Washington yesterday eleven meat dealers were arrested for not having their meat in glass cases to protect it from the heat.

Harry K. Thaw spent all yesterday on the witness stand under cross-examination by District Attorney Jerome, but displayed no evidence of insanity.

Andrew J. Peck, 81, and Miss Mary E. Searies, 38, both of Greenwich, Conn., were married Tuesday, in what is believed to have been an elopement.

Stephen Sabo, of Pottstown, was hanged in the Montgomery county, Pa. prison today for the murder of Mik Boldan, husband of the woman with whom Sabo boarded.

The steamboat Delaware, of the Trenton Transportation Company, sprang a leak and sank in the Delaware river at Chestnut street wharf, Philadelphia, yesterday. No one was drowned.

John K. T